

marginatus Enderlein from New Guinea has a wing pattern similar to that of some species of *Epipsocopsis*.

Although Enderlein (1903) described *Epipsocus funestus* from Queensland and *Epipsocus villosus* from New South Wales, these were transferred to *Hageniella* Enderlein (Enderlein 1919) which was synonymized with *Pseudocacilius* Enderlein (Pseudocaciliidae) (Roesler 1944) and *Epipsocopsis* mouldsi is thus the first true epipsocid to be found in Australia.

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A KEY TO SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN OTITIDAE (DIPTERA: SCHIZOPHORA) WITH NOTES ON DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract

Four species of Otitidae, subfamily Ulidiinae, are recorded from Australia: *Pseudeuxesta prima* (Osten Sacken); *Acrosticta apicalis* (Williston); and the introduced *Physoctenidia aenea* (Fabricius) and *P. demandata* (Fabricius). A key is given to species and their distribution recorded.

Australian Otitidae can be distinguished from Tephritidae by the absence of incurved lower fronto-orbital bristles and unbroken costa, and from Platystomatidae and Pyrgotidae by the first vein being bare dorsally, or at least setulose on distal half. Material examined is housed in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Key to species of Otitidae from Australia

1. Prescutellar bristles present; wings with an apical band; frons setose
 Prescutellar bristles absent; wings hyaline; frons bare
2. Frons smooth; entire inner surface of second antennal segment with black setae; fore coxa with distinct black bristles anteriorly; a darkened band extending from stigmal cell to fourth vein *Pseudeuxesta prima*
 Frons strongly wrinkled; second antennal segment setose on inner apical margin only; fore coxa bristled apically only; stigmal cell darkened and a crescent shaped spot distal to junction of second and third veins *Acrosticta apicalis*

3. Fourth vein joined to third sub-apically; thorax and abdomen metallic green; femora and tibiae yellow-brown *Physiphora aenea*
 Fourth and third veins reaching costa independently; thorax and abdomen shining black; femora and tibiae black-brown . . . *Physiphora demandata*

Pseudeuxesta prima (Osten Sacken)

Malloch (1939) recorded this species from New Guinea and neighbouring islands, Australia, Celebes (type locality) and Hawaii. Investigation by Dr D. K. McAlpine has failed to locate previous reference or specimens supporting its occurrence in Australia.

Two females of this species were taken by the author at Restoration Beach, Claudie River district, north Queensland during October 1974, being attracted to crushed molluscs on the beach. Additional specimens were seen at Portland Roads, north of Restoration Beach, attracted to fish entrails, and were also attracted to a mercury vapour lamp located on the beach at the old Lockhart River Mission site, 55-65 km south of the Claudie River.

There is a female of this species in the Australian Museum collection from the Seychelles Islands.

Acrosticta apicalis (Williston)

Steyskal (1965: 650) records this species from the West Indies, North and South America, and Ghana, central Africa. In Australia distributed from Claudie River, north Queensland to Eidsvold, central Queensland.

Physiphora aenea (Fabricius)

A species introduced into Australia, recorded from Asia, North and South America (Steyskal 1965: 653) and Africa (Steyskal 1965a: 171). Distributed in Australia from central coastal Queensland to southern New South Wales, Northern Territory and Western Australia. Wide spread throughout Oriental and Pacific regions (Lower 1970: 76).

Physiphora demandata (Fabricius)

Recorded from Europe, North and South America, Asia and Africa (Steyskal 1965: 653). Introduced into Australia and known only from South Australia (Lower 1970: 76).

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